

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

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HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

日三初月三年丑丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GORDON & GOTH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 151, Leadenhall Street.  
NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.  
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GOTH, Melbourne and Sydney.  
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.  
CHINA:—SWATOW, QUEKOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDER & Co., Shanghai, LAMB, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, C. HAINES & Co., Macao, L. A. DA SILVA.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 6,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND, 500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—H. HOPKINS, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SALMON, Esq.  
E. R. BELLING, Esq. WILHELM REINER, Esq.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq. ED. TOBIN, Esq.  
H. W. KESWICK, Esq.  
A. MOLYNEUX, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, T. THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager.  
Shanghai, E. EVERETT CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.  
On Fixed Deposits:—  
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.  
Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.  
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

## AUCTIONS.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL, MOSTLY FRENCH AND ENGLISH-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY, AND PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from ADAM SIENKIEWICZ, Esq., French Consul, to sell by Public Auction, on

### MONDAY,

the 23rd day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Robinson Road,—The whole of his Elegant and Substantial HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

Three French-made Pearwood Drawing-room Suites, Covered with Damascus and French Silk.

French-made Pearwood Marble-top Cheffonier, Table, and Card Table.  
Blackwood Marble-top Carved Tables.  
Old Italian Carved Framed Looking Glasses.

Gilt Framed Pier Glasses, Engravings, Drawings, Oil Paintings, Moderator Lamps, Statuettes.

Persian Carpets.  
Turkish Table Covers.  
Palesander Wood Writing Table.  
English-made Mahogany Table, and Desk Chair.

French-made Rosewood Inlaid Bookcase, Work Table, and Set of Drawers, Louis XVI.

French-made Bedroom Suite, Covered with Silk, Louis XVI.

Teakwood Extension Dining Table, Mahogany Sideboard, Arm Chairs, Teak Whatnots, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast Sets, Glass and Plated-ware, &c.

Iron Bedsteads and Spring Mattresses.  
Palesander Wood Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Double-wing Lady's Wardrobe.

English-made Bedroom Chairs, Dressing Table, Washstands.

## WINE.

A LARGE SELECTION OF FLOWERING PLANTS, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Saturday, the 21st Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at Purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

## J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 12, 1877. ap23

## Auctions.

### PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE, &c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. PEIL, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

### FRIDAY,

the 27th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.

Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.

Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks.

Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.

Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.

Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.

Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.

One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—

10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.  
1 SAW MILL, by FORREST & BARR, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,  
1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

And,  
At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—

One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after Thursday, the 26th Instant.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

## J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Auctioneer.  
Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap27

## Intimations.

### NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the HONGKONG CLUB will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on THURSDAY, the 19th Inst., at Half-past Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order,

EDWARD BEART,

Secretary.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap19

## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

### IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First MEETING of the CREDITORS of THOMAS THORNTON ANTHONY, of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, formerly trading in Co-partnership with CARL HEINRICH EIBERT SEIMUND of the same place, as Storekeepers and Shipchandlers at No. 62, Praya Central, Victoria, aforesaid, under the Style or Firm of "BROADBENT ANTHONY & Co.," who was adjudged Bankrupt on the 3rd day of April, 1877, will be held, pursuant to the 57th Section of "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864," in the Supreme Court House before HONORABLE JUSTICE HUYHAM, Esq., Acting Registrar of the said Court, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of April, 1877, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon precisely.

At the said Meeting, the said Acting Registrar will preside, and will Receive the Proofs of the Debts of Creditors, and the Creditors may choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's estate and effects.

Dated this 14th day of April, 1877.

SHARP, TOLLER & JOHNSON,  
Solicitors Acting in the Bankruptcy,  
Supreme Court House.

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## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT into de visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:  
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.  
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 6, 1877.

## Intimations.

### THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

## HONGKONG.

### Obs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ti

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBA"

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs DOBBIE & Co., under special survey of LLOYD'S, and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs JAMES ROWDEN & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

DIMENSIONS.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Afting Deck, 7 feet 4 inches.

GROSS TONNAGE.—550 Tons.

CLASS.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyd's.

RIG.—Brig Rigged.

CARGO CAPACITY.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet).

DRAFT.—Light 9 feet; Loaded 12 feet.

SPEED.—Eight knots on consumption of 8 1/2 to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

BUNKER CAPACITY.—75 tons coals.

CABIN.—Under Afting Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

## MACHINERY.

ENGINE.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter. Stroke 30 inches.

PROPELLER.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

WINCH.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

BOILER.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.  
Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturges, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

## FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

## NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo, pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEL, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half. To be had from Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.

ORIENTAL MAIL CO.

## For Sale.

### FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Carte Blanche "Dry."

TH. ROEDERER & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,

Carte Blanche.

JOHN DURAND & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

STARTUP & KENTISH'S PORTS and SHERRIES.

MOULTON & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.

BLANCHY FRERES & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBEKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 9, 1877. 179

## FOR SALE.

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

Steam Tug & Lighter *Argentine*, 3,500 pails.

Steam Tug *Orphan*, 1,800 ".

Little *Orphan*, ".

Tenders will Receive immediate attention.

Apply to TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co., TAKU, Taku, March 12, 1877. ap80

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI.

Our CARL KREBS has been admitted a Partner from This Date.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

## NOTICE.

MR. HENRY L. DENNY has been appointed Secretary, Librarian, and Officer of the CITY HALL from and after the 15th Instant.

By Order of the Committee,  
N. B. DENNY, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap24

## NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at SHANGHAI under the Management of Mr. ALFRED F. O. KRAUS, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.  
Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

## NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BURNER will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,  
Surveyor to Local Offices,  
and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.  
2, Club Chambers,  
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

## NOTICE.

DURING the Temporary Absence of the Undersigned, Mr. EDWARD MOORE will act as Secretary of the Society in Hongkong.

By Order of the Board of Directors,  
N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, April 2, 1877. ap17

## VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUIKSHANK,  
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

## To Let.

### TO LET.

No. 8, PRUTHI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KID, Bianco Villa, Pok-fookum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, February 18, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Agular Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co., Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAFFRAK & Co.

Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Shipping.

### Steamers.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.

The Spanish Steamer "SALVADORA"

will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BRANDAO & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "JAPAN,"

Capt. H. DE SMIDT, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY Next, the 17th Inst., at 8 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap17

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALOUTTA.

The Steamship "ARGYLL,"

D. Scott, Commander, will leave for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th Instant, at 3 p.m.

Despatches will close at 2.30 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, April 10, 1877. ap17

FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET"

will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 30th Instant.

For Freight, apply to the Undersigned, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

FOR SHANGHAI.

The German Steamship "FERONIA,"

Captain H. SCHULTZ, shortly expected from HAMBURG and SINGAPORE, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Company's Steamship "SINDH,"

Comdt. LORMIER, will be despatched



## Intimations.

## NOTICE.

NEITHER the Captain, nor the Agents or Owners of the American Barque "GABRIEL," will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS contracted by the Crew.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, February 28, 1877.

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYSTIC BELLE, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Siemens & Co.  
ROSENA, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W. Tozer.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.  
WINDERMERE, British ship, Capt. Mann.—Meyer & Co.  
IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Werterfeld.—Order.  
ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.  
ARGONAUT, British ship, Captain John Anderson.—Meyer & Co.  
NYASSA, British ship, Captain W. S. Garriock. Douglas Lapraik & Co.  
CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

## To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW. The Steamship "YESSO." Capt. J. E. Funchard, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 18th Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, April 16, 1877. ap18

FOR MANILA. The Steamship "ESMERALDA," Captain THURBAU, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, at Noon.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to A. MACG. HEATON. Hongkong, April 16, 1877. ap21

FOR SHANGHAI & HANKOW. The British Steamship "TARTAR," Captain JOHNSON, Master, will be despatched as above on or about the 28th Instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. POSTAU & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 16, 1877. ap28

NOTICE.  
MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT von PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr. CONRAD MUNRO DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.  
WM. PUSTAU & Co., Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai. Hongkong, April 16, 1877. j116

U. S. MAIL LINE.  
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 18th May, 1877, at 9 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, to the United States, and Europe.  
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.  
A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.  
At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.  
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.  
For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.  
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.  
RUSSELL & Co., Agents. Hongkong, April 16, 1877. my15

## SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.  
April 16, Washi, British steamer, 265, A. Hunter, Hoibow April 18, General.—LANPSTEIN & Co.  
April 16, Viscount MacDuff, British schooner, from Whampoa.  
April 16, Fuyow, Chinese steamer, 620, A. Green, Shanghai April 12, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.  
April 16, Tanai, French steamer, 1768, Reuter, Yokohama April 10, Mail and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.  
April 16, Mary Whitridge, American ship, 862, B. F. Cude, San Francisco Feb. 17, General.—RUSSELL & Co.  
April 16, Juan, British steamer, 1018, J. Black, Saigon April 11, Rice.—Wm. POSTAU & Co.  
April 16, Killarney, British steamer, 660, O'Neale, Newcastle (N.S.W.) March 27, General.—GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.  
April 16, Fui Hoo, Chinese gunboat, 200, Cooper, Pakhoi April 10, Welchow 11, Hoihow 18, Hoihow 14, and November 15.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 15, Namoa, for Coast Ports.  
15, Hailong, for Amoy, &c.  
15, Esmeralda, for Amoy.  
15, Alden Besse, for Portland (Oregon).  
15, Coeran, for Swatow.  
15, Garibaldi, for Portland (Oregon).  
15, Jeddah, for Swatow.  
15, Yangtze, for Canton.  
15, Eleus Castle, for Shanghai.  
15, Fu Yow, for Canton.  
15, Choo Sze, for Bangkok.  
15, U.S.S. Albatross, for Canton.  
15, Ocean, for Hoihow.

## CLEARED.

Forward, for Portland (Oregon).  
Pernambuco, for Hoihow.  
Young Star, for Bangkok.  
Bertha, for Quinhon.

## PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.  
Per Fuyow, from Shanghai, Capt. Blaise, Capt. More, Mr. S. M. Cook, and 75 Chinese.  
Per Tanai, from Yokohama: for Hongkong, Mr. F. W. Goeltze and Tang Chan and child; for Singapore, Mr. J. Brimner; for Marcellus, Messrs Mornat, Thomson, Deisenhammer, Jodel, Sarra Gallet, Bartholet, Mieu de, Vaguez, A. W. Berggren, and Barboret.  
Per Mary Whitridge, from San Francisco, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Palmer, and Mr. D. D. Allen.  
Per Washi, from Hoihow, 9 Chinese.  
DEPARTED.  
Per Namoa, for Coast Ports, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Morris, and Mr. Vander Linden.  
Per Esmeralda, for Amoy, Mr. Elwell, and 20 Chinese.  
Per Jeddah, for Swatow, 10 Chinese.  
Per Hailong, for Amoy, &c., 200 Chinese.  
Per Alden Besse, for Portland (Oregon) 2 Europeans and 335 Chinese.  
Per Forward, for Portland (Oregon), 281 Chinese.  
Per Bertha, for Quinhon, 2 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British steamer Washi reports: Light breezes and fine weather throughout. Passed S. S. Olympia off Hainan Head.  
The Chinese steamer Fuyow reports: Light S.W. wind and calm and foggy weather.

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.  
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 22, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.  
Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 23, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Nov. 23, New Era, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 4, Bendultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.  
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.  
Dec. 23, Inc, from Greenock to Swatow.  
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.  
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.  
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.  
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.  
Jan. 13, Cyffe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Jan. 13, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.  
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.  
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 5, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.  
Feb. 15, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.  
Feb. 22, Elected Will, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 24, Feronia (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.  
Feb. 25, Argentine (str.), from London to China and Japan.  
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
Feb. 28, Anchises (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.  
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.  
Feb. 28, D. McE. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.  
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.  
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.

## LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Candia. Teviot.  
Scindia. Glenagles.  
Sailing Vessels.  
Duke of Abercorn.  
Sir Lancelot.  
Cores.  
Antwerp.  
Scindia.  
James Shephard.  
At Liverpool.  
Deccan (str.).  
C. W. Cochrane.  
Lord Macartney.  
At Glasgow.  
Isle of Erin.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For AMOY AND MANILA.—  
Per SALVADORA, at 11.30 a.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & OAL.—  
OUTTA.—  
Per JAPAN and ARGYLE, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.  
For SAIGON.—  
Per CAIRNSMUIR, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.  
For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCOW.—  
Per YESSO, at 11.30 a.m., on Wednesday, the 18th inst.  
For MANILA.—  
Per ESMERALDA, at 1.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 21st inst.

## MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet DIEMNAH, will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 19th Instant, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.  
Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.  
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—  
Wednesday, 18th inst.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.  
Thursday, 19th inst.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Registry of Letters closes.  
11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.  
11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Australia may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until  
11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.  
Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap18

## MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant.  
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—  
Friday, 20th Instant.—  
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.  
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.  
Saturday, 21st Instant.—  
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.  
10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters closes.  
10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage till  
11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.  
11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom & Colonies or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till  
11.50 a.m., when the Mail is finally closed.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

## MAILS BY THE TORRES STRAITS PACKET.

The Contract Packet GEELONG, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 21st Instant, with Mails for Singapore, Somerset, Cocktown, Cleveland Bay, Bowen, Keppel Bay, Brisbane, Sydney, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Melbourne.  
Correspondence cannot be Registered after 10 a.m.  
The Mails will be closed at 10 a.m. Late Letters 10.15 to 11.  
Correspondence for New Zealand must be specially directed via Torres Straits, or it will be sent via Galle.  
Correspondence for Southern Australia can be sent by this route if desired, but as a general rule it is better to send it via Galle.  
Hongkong, April 14, 1877. ap21

## General Memoranda.

## WEDNESDAY, April 18:—

Noon.—Yessow leaves for Coast Ports.  
9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

## THURSDAY, April 19:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the H. K. Club at the Club House.  
Goods per Glenagles undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## FRIDAY, April 20:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.  
Yessow leaves for Manila on or about this date.  
Goods per Eleus Castle undelivered after this date subject to rent.

## SATURDAY, April 21:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.  
Noon.—Esmeralda leaves for Manila.

## MONDAY, April 23:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. Adam Sienkiewicz's residence, Robinson Road.

## WEDNESDAY, April 25:—

11 a.m.—Meeting of Creditors in re Thomas Thornton Anthony, a Bankrupt, at the Court House.

## FRIDAY, April 27:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. F. Fell's residence, Praya East.

## SATURDAY, April 28:—

Yessow leaves for Shanghai and Bankow on or about this date.

## TUESDAY, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## TUESDAY, May 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—Salvadora leaves for Manila.  
3 p.m.—Japan leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.  
3 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

## 香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

## FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

## IMPORTERS

## OF

## DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, NURSERY REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH, AMERICAN, AND FRENCH PATENT MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

## OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

## BIRTH.

At Hankow, on the 3rd April, the Wife of F. W. WHITE, Esq., Commissioner of Customs, of a Son.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 16, 1877.

It seems that the veil of mystery which was thrown over the Colonial Surgeon's report for 1875 has not been allowed to extend its folds to the lucubrations and statistics of our official *chirurgus* for last year. A commendable promptitude has been displayed in publishing the report for 1876, for it is given to the public within a week of its birth. We strongly suspect that Sir Arthur Kennedy was offering an indirect excuse for the non-publication of the missing document, in regard to which there has been so much enquiry, when he referred to sanitary matters in his eloquent and long-to-be-remembered farewell speech at the City Hall. It will be recollected that His Excellency, after certain remarks on the faults in the construction of this city and the "infernal system of drainage" it possesses, added "you have officers present on this occasion who have gone into this unsavoury question; who know all about it; but there is little use in throwing nuisances before the public to be discussed and talked about when you have not the possible means of remedying them at once." Putting two and two together, it may be reasonably inferred from these remarks that the report was suppressed because it contained some rather startling statements respecting the drainage and, possibly, general sanitary state of the Colony. There is no doubt a considerable amount of truth in the remarks of His Excellency, but still to suppress facts of general importance because the placing of them before the public may cause some little excitement, is a very paternal sort of proceeding, and we greatly question if the suppression of this report did not create greater alarm in the minds of residents here than ever its publication would have done.

The report of Dr. Ayres is both an interesting and exhaustive one, and there is only one portion of it in which we cannot concur. In dealing with the Tung Wah Hospital it appears to us the Doctor has seriously gone astray on one or two points of more or less importance. Speaking of the establishment of dispensaries in the Colony, he says, "Supposing Government dispensaries were established here, there is only a limited demand, and the school set up must close as soon as this demand is furnished, for the men thus educated would be useless in their own country, where they could not procure the drugs they were taught to use, or only at heavy cost." These sentences are not perhaps so clear as they might be, even when considered in conjunction with the preceding and following ones, but they indicate sufficiently plainly that Dr. Ayres has little or no belief in the training of native doctors to practise after European methods. His reasons for this lack of belief are that "men thus educated would be useless in their own country, where they could not procure the drugs they were taught to use, or only at heavy cost." Now we are bound to traverse these assertions. We believe that native doctors educated in European modes of practice are daily growing in favour on the mainland; that they are operating successfully in various parts of the country, and that foreign drugs and medicines, especially, we might add, quinine and patent medicines, can be obtained readily and at reasonable prices in most of the eastern and southern provinces. *En passant*, we may mention that we have lately heard complaints of a spurious or adulterated quinine being supplied for native consumption at cheap rates from this Colony. Dr. Jayne, as most residents here are doubtless aware, has a flourishing agency at Canton for supplying native dealers with drugs and medicines. To show what a bold foreign surgical and medical treat-

## ment and foreign drugs and medicines

have obtained, and continue to obtain on the Chinese, we have only to quote from the last report of the Medical Missionary Society's Hospital at Canton, and their establishments at other places.

We find from it that at the Hospital in Canton no less than 24,351 out-door and 973 in-door patients were treated during 1866. Dr. Ayres is no doubt right in the greater part of the little he says respecting the objection on the part of Chinese to surgical operations, especially if these involve the loss of any limb or member of the body, but still we have the fact set out in this report that the very large number of 1,235 surgical operations were performed at the Hospital during the twelve months.

Then, again, at the Society's Dispensary at Sai-nam 2,143 natives availed themselves of the advantages of the institution, a fair proportion of these also undergoing surgical operations; again, at the Dispensaries at Fumun and Tung-kun there were 1,922 and 3,381 patients respectively, and at Fuk-wing 2,475.

Dr. Carrow in introducing the report says: "The year presents many features of interest, both in medicine and in surgery, and shows a gratifying increase of confidence on the part of the people of this, and the adjoining provinces, and among the highest ranks of the official class. Among other indications of the favourable regard of the latter, I may mention my being called to the residences of the Viceroy and several other of the higher officials, to attend upon members of their families or themselves in cases of more or less emergency. The increased general usefulness of the Hospital is shown by the larger attendance of the people." All this shows there is not such a rooted objection among the Chinese to foreign medical and surgical treatment as is very generally believed. We don't think we should be prepared to advocate the establishment by the local Government of elaborate means for training native doctors after European methods for service here and on the mainland, because it is perhaps no more the duty of a Government to teach a foreign nation medical or surgical knowledge than it is to instruct it in religious creeds, but as that "sacred" Special Fund must be devoted to the benefit of the Chinese, we scarcely think we should have any objection to see some portion of it, after the cost of the re-construction of the Praya is defrayed, devoted to the establishment of Hospitals or Dispensaries in Hongkong, of course on foreign methods.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The M. M. steamer *Sindh* left Saigon with the outward mails on Sunday at noon.

We are informed by the agents (Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.) that the S.S. *Glenagles* left Singapore for this port on 16th instant, at noon.

The maximum temperature at the Harbour Master's office during the week was 79.0, and the minimum 64.0; at the Peak the maximum was 70.5, and the minimum 60. Only 0.22 inch rain fell during the week.

There will be a Court of Enquiry at the Harbour Master's to-morrow, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to investigate into the circumstances attending the loss of the British barque *Naworth Castle*.

Last Saturday was the day fixed by the Canton Authorities for the assumption of the summer clothing. It was also the day appointed for taking off the national mourning on account of the death of the late Emperor Tung-chi.

We are glad to hear that the efforts of the Chinese Hospital at Canton in raising a Famine Relief Fund for the distressed people in Shantung, have been very successful; over \$8000 have been subscribed within three days, and more are daily coming in, the individual donations ranging from \$500 to 50 cents.

We are requested to state that under the new Postal arrangements, unpaid or short-paid newspapers will not be forwarded, and that a considerable number of newspaper packets, each being two newspapers put up to look like one, have already been destroyed.

The Band of the 28th Regiment will perform the following programme to-morrow evening:—

Quadrille,.....Dinorah.....Cocoletti.  
Overture,.....Nabucco.....Verdi.  
Selection,.....Gemma di Vergy.....Donizetti.  
Valse,.....Furioso.....Strauss.  
Reminiscences,.....Alovera.....Godfrey.  
Galop,.....Wie der Wind.....Faust.

We learn from the *Boletim do Governo do Macao* of 14th inst., that the Dutch barque *Tric*, which left Macao on the 11th inst., for Timor, took a large number of passengers, consisting of 9 officers, 87 rank and file, 9 priests; Mr Braga, merchant; and some convicts.

The subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the recent flood in Portugal made by the Portuguese Consul General in Bangkok, Mr. A. Marques Ferreira, reached the handsome figure of \$1,246.

## MONS. CARME's series of performances at the Hongkong Hotel were brought to a close on Saturday evening last. There were about fifty gentlemen present. The champion's play was not quite so good as on the former occasions, and when game was called his opponent (Mr Place) had made 88 points, and was declared the best of the six who had competed for the cup. The longest break of the evening was 119. Mons. Carme will, we understand, leave shortly for Shanghai, and it remains to be seen whether our Northern friends will show more creditably alongside of the Professor than have done the local players here. We have at least one amongst us (Mr Goy) who proved himself no mean antagonist, and doubtless there are many more who, had they chosen to come forward, would have acquitted themselves very creditably. Our Shanghai friends have the reputation of being more thoroughly imbued with the sporting spirit, and will doubtless show the Professor some good play.

In the Supreme Court to-day, an appeal in the case of Lembe v. The Oriental Banking Corporation was heard before the Full Court. It will be recollected that in January last, Mr Lembe recovered against the Oriental Bank the proceeds of two Bills of Exchange drawn in July 1875, under a letter of Credit of Messrs Im Thurn & Co. The drafts in question were purchased here by the Oriental Bank, and a letter of hypothecation was given by Mr Lembe. Before maturity of the Bills in London, the Oriental Bank there delivered the shipping documents to the acceptors of the Bills, and the acceptors became bankrupt during the pendency of the drafts. The Bills were protested, and the Bank applied to Mr Lembe for payment as drawer. He refused to pay, but to avoid legal proceedings finally paid under protest. The plaintiff then brought his action here to recover the amount thus paid, alleging that the Bank having taken letters of hypothecation was bound to keep the shipping documents till payment, and wrongfully parted with them and thus was responsible for the loss. The case was tried before His Lordship Sir John Smale in December last, and resulted in a verdict for Mr Lembe. To-day a petition of appeal to the Full Court was heard, and Mr Handley appeared for Appellants, urging that the evidence of the bankers given at the trial was inadmissible, and did not prove a custom of bankers, and asking that the judgment should be reversed. He cited several cases on behalf of his contention. Mr Russell, who originally appeared for Mr Lembe, urged that the appeal should be dismissed with costs, that it was too late now to bring the appeal as fourteen days had elapsed without any notice being given, and that the objection should have been taken at the time of the trial as to the inadmissibility of the evidence, and could not now be entertained. He also argued that evidence clearly established usage, and relied on the cases given in the judgment and others which he cited. The Court adjourned, and it is understood that judgment will be given at an early day, as Mr Justice Snowden leaves for Japan at the end of the week.

Wong Akow, a tradesman, at Yowmatse, British Kowloon, was adjudged a bankrupt to-day before Mr Justice Snowden, on the application of Mr Weston, who appeared for the petitioner, the bankrupt.

The following account, of the average amount of bank-notes in circulation in Hongkong, during the month ending 28th Mar., is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Banks. Average Amount.

Oriental Bank Corporation.....\$ 249,530

Chart. Merc. B. of I., L. & Co..... 653,834

Chartered Bank of I. A. & Co..... 416,682

H. K. & S. Bank Corp..... 1,697,945

Total.....\$3,976,993

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that Mr McEuen, Assistant Harbour Master, has been provisionally appointed to act until further notice as Deputy Superintendent of Police, vice Mr O'Keefe, appointed Acting Superintendent; also that His Excellency the Administrator has been pleased to recognize provisionally Don Edward Toda as Vice-Consul for Spain at this port; also that Mr L. Balcom has been appointed provisionally and until further notice Assistant Superintendent of the Hongkong Fire-Brigade.

From a return in the *Gazette* of Saturday, it appears that the largest number of prisoners in the gaol on the last day of any week during 1876 was 869, on November 12th, and the smallest 847, on February 20th. The largest number of Europeans confined in the gaol at any one time was 73, and the smallest 80. On January 2nd the European prisoners numbered 64, and on December 31st only 80. The largest number of female prisoners (Chinese or coloured) at one time was 88 and the smallest 10.

From the return of the revenue and expenditure of the Colony for 1876, which appears in the *Gazette* of Saturday, the following information is taken. The total revenue was \$255,808.64, showing a net decrease of \$11,815.77 as compared with that of 1875. The receipts from land revenue amount to \$136,418.40, showing a decrease of \$11,088.08 on the previous year's receipts, exclusive of lands amount to \$61,446.10, an increase of \$8,799.31; payments for licences amount to \$179,359.98, to which the opium monopoly contributes \$188,000, \$4,000 less than in the previous year, while the net decrease on all licences amounts only to \$3,610.02. Taxes amount to \$200,954.84, showing a decrease of \$2,377.69. Postage also shows a decrease of \$2,681.49, the receipts from this source being \$53,780.01. Fees of office amount to \$72,161.81, showing an increase of \$8,420.40, to which increase light dues contribute \$4,959.23. The remaining receipts from various sources make up the total given above. The largest portion of this sum is of course absorbed by the salaries of the various officials, from the Governor down.



wards. \$176,828.61 is set down for the police, being \$2,798.56 less than in 1875. The expenditure on works and buildings, roads, streets, and bridges, amount to \$130,054.87, an increase of \$89,022.29 on that of 1875. The military contribution also shows an increase of \$7,949.93, the amount of the contribution being \$105,856.58 as against \$97,906.54 for the previous year, which, of course, is caused by loss in exchange. The total expenditure amounts to \$902,500.21, being an increase of \$82,877.70 on that of 1875, and \$17,101.67 more than the total revenue.

#### THE COLONIAL SURGEON'S REPORT.

The following Annual Report of the Colonial Surgeon, with returns annexed, for the year 1876, is published in Saturday's Government Gazette:—

Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong, 8th April, 1877.

Sir, I have the honour to forward my Annual Report for the year 1876, together with the tables showing the workings of different establishments under my supervision.

**POLICE.**  
The health of the force has been considerably better than last year, there have been fewer admissions and deaths. The health of the Indian part of the force is much improved, there have been fewer admissions to hospital from this part of the force by 56, as compared with 1875, and only one death, as compared with the 5 in the past year. The recruits have been stronger men and better fitted for the climate of Hongkong. Tables I. and II. show the rate of sickness and mortality in the force and the months in which the greatest number of admissions to hospital took place, which as usual is during the summer months and caused by exposure to the rains while on duty. The principal diseases being remittent and intermittent fevers and their sequelae, diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., &c.

**TROOPS.**  
Table III. gives the strength, sickness, and mortality among the troops stationed in Hongkong in 1876. In this case, there has been a very great decrease in both sickness, and mortality.

**ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL. DEATHS.**  
1874..... 137 ..... 10  
1875..... 716 ..... 9  
1876..... 593 ..... 2

The above figures show, being little more than half what it was in 1874, and the death only a fifth. The 28th R. sent only arrived in February, and before have been less than a year in the East, which may account for the improvement in part. But it will be seen that there was a great improvement in 1876 compared with 1874, and that was in the case of the 80th Regiment, which had been out two years. The main cause, I believe, is the improvement in the drainage, &c., of the barracks, and to this may be attributed the great improvement in the health of the Troops. I am happy to think that my reports of the sanitary state of the Colony quoted by the Commanding Officers of Engineers were the means of procuring the requisite alterations in the drainage of the barracks which was in very bad condition.

**GOVERNMENT CIVIL HOSPITAL.**  
I have great satisfaction in thinking that the troubles as regards the building of the new Government Civil Hospital are likely to be brought to a speedy termination. The present building occupied as the Government Civil Hospital, though a great improvement on the one destroyed by the Typhoon of 1874, has very serious defects, many of which I pointed out in my last Report, but on the whole it has worked more satisfactorily than might have been expected.

I forward with this Report, one made by the Superintendent on the working of this establishment.

Table IV. shows the causes of admission to Hospital, of the different cases, and the deaths. Table V. shows the rate of mortality among the different sections of the community admitted to Hospital; in all of which there is a considerable decrease, especially among the Chinese. The Superintendent in his Report remarks upon their dislike to stay in Hospital, and attributes the decrease of the mortality to many being carried away in a dying state by their friends, but this has also been the case in former years, and I am not aware of any increased dislike to staying in Hospital this year more than in former years.

Table VI. shows the number of admissions and deaths in the different months, and as usual the summer months are most sickly, and the mortality greatest. Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought to Hospital for examination. There is an increase of 18, as compared with 1875. The increase was among adults, the number of children's bodies being exactly the same.

All things considered, I think this institution had one very well; the admissions are about the same, the deaths among all sections of the community greatly decreased.

**ADMISSION. DEATHS.**  
1874..... 820 ..... 92  
1875..... 1,010 ..... 56  
1876..... 1,001 ..... 36

There were 17 admissions to the Small-pox wards during the year and one death. Some of the cases were very severe, and in spite of all efforts to the contrary, left the patients badly scarred. The Small-pox wards are separated from the Government Civil Hospital, being situated near the old Civil Hospital, and to these I have attended myself, as they are close to the Lock Hospital and do not take me any distance out of my way, as they would the Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. When the new hospital is completed, these wards will form a separate portion of it, and come under the charge of the Superintendent.

One woman in labour was brought to Hospital. As a rule cases would not be admitted to an ordinary hospital, but some cases which require operative interference are better in hospital than in the filthy, ill-ventilated rooms of their own houses; at any rate the risk of a fatal termination is no greater.

During the past year, great changes have been made in the staff of this hospital, and it remains to be seen how the new system will work; as far as it has gone it seems to act well, but time will be required to instruct the new Chinese nurses in their work and sharp supervision to see that it is properly done.

There has, in the last three years, been great trouble with the staff of this establishment. I am in hopes the present plan will prove successful, and that we shall have no more troubles of the sort in future.

I was in charge of the Hospital in the month of October, during the Superintendent's absence on leave, and I think it works as well as can be expected; better than might have been, considering its defects.

#### TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

In my Report for 1874, I said all that could be said for this Institution. As a matter of fact, the Chinese have a rooted objection to going into a Hospital at all, whether it is presided over by their own Native Doctors or by European Surgeons. It will be a work of time to overcome this prejudice. I am frequently called in by Chinese of the better class, and there is not much difficulty with them, if you explain carefully what you hope to be able to do and the chances of success, but if an operation is required and the chances of success are small, or the deformity resulting is great, they decline to submit to it. Their objections, in part the result of their religious belief, are not to be overcome by force or depriving them of their Native Doctors, charlatans, though they may be in a European point of view. I have explained, in a special Report, the difficulties in the way of educating Native Doctors. It is done in India, because the Government would require only a few, and they would be useless in their native land. In India, where Dispensaries are established by Government all over the empire, native doctors educated in European ideas are a necessity. The prizes in the way of appointments offered to them are great, and medicines are supplied gratis by the Government. Supposing Government Dispensaries were established here, there is only a limited demand, and the school set up must close as soon as this demand is furnished, for the men thus educated would be useless in their own country, where they could not procure the drugs they were taught to use, or only at heavy cost. The objection among the Chinese to the use of the knife, is the same with many castes in India, and in no case would the Government permit a surgeon operating against their wishes. Even among Europeans it is customary to consult the wishes of the patients, or their friends, and if an Englishman preferred to die to be operated upon with a chance of recovery, I know of no law to prevent it. So however absurd the treatment of their native doctors may seem, I cannot see anything to be gained by doing away with them. For the natives have not sufficient confidence to come to us, and such a proceeding, in the present state of affairs, would do more harm than good.

The Tung Wah Hospital is to be looked upon as a workhouse; it is at home; it is the last resort of the poor and destitute, at any rate there they get good food, fairly clean and good accommodation and even luxuries in a Chinese point of view, such as they cannot get anywhere else. As to the treatment, it amounts to non-interference, the prescriptions for the most part are composed of simples, which might be eaten in any quantity. The mortality is very great, as I have shown before, because the Chinese refuse to go into Hospital till they are at the last extremity, and under such circumstances the best European treatment could do but little good. The mortality in this Hospital this year is less than last, being only 45 per cent, as is shown in Table X. The total number admitted in 1876 was 1,422, the deaths 640. Many thousand out-patients attend yearly, and are advised and prescribed for gratis, and given medicines when too poor to procure them. There were 176 vaccinations performed this year, and this is the one great good done by this Institution. It is curious that the Chinese are far-sighted enough to see the benefit of this operation, which is not at all compulsory, just when many educated people in Europe are inclined to dispute it.

This year, 189 cases of Small-pox were received into this Hospital; of these 104 died and 13 remained in Hospital at the beginning of 1877. A great number of the deaths occurred in children under four years of age. The Smallpox epidemic has been unusually severe this season.

**VICTORIA GAOL.**  
There has been apparently a greater amount of sickness in the gaol this year, but this is in no way connected with the gaol itself, or its regulations as regards work or diet.

The daily average number of prisoners is greater by 60 than last year, and this is the result of a greater number of vagabonds and destitutes brought down by the Canton steamers owing to cheap fares. Many of these people are sickly, diseased objects that had to be admitted into the gaol hospital as soon as they were sent in. The principal causes of sickness have been fever, diarrhoea, dysentery, foot sores, and general debility. This year the commission on the gaol sent in its report, it remains to be seen how the new regulations now in force will work.

It appears to me a pity that a flogging act is not in force the same as in India. I think less harm is done to the prisoner by a good cating than by starvation for 7, 14, or 21 days, as the case may be, on rice and water, a punishment which in many cases it is impossible to carry out. I think a cating would be more effectual in preventing the return of prisoners to gaol, anyhow it would make a considerable reduction in their numbers if such an act applied to petty thefts, &c.

When I came here, I found the rule was to put opium-smokers under special treatment on their entrance into the gaol, allowing them so much opium and decreasing the quantity every day, at the same time using stimulants and tonics in the shape of gin and quinine. I could see no necessity for this, and in very few cases have I allowed either opium or gin to be given.

As a matter of fact, opium-smoking, as used by the majority, has very little permanent effect upon the system; it is as easily stopped as tobacco-smoking and with as little harm to the subject. A very great deal of nonsense has been written on the subject of its injurious effects. An opium-smoker consumes but a small quantity of opium, and the power of the drug is not exhausted by one smoking, as the ashes are reprepared over and over again. Opium, therefore, used in this way, does but little harm, but it is a far different case with the opium eater, who is as rare in China as he is common in India. The effects of opium-smoking and opium-eating seem to have been confounded together in the minds of the English public. The opium-smoker gives himself up to sensual indulgence, is lazy and incapable of work when he carries it to excess; in moderation it is no more harmful than tobacco, and stopping it

causes as little inconvenience in most cases. Far different is it, with the opium-eater; to stop his allowance, when the habit is a confirmed one among Indians, is, in certain cases, to deprive him of his life. I have seen Indians, deprived of their opium, apparently having only a few minutes to live, revive in an hour and go about their work after a full dose has been administered. These are the conclusions I have come to after considerable experience in India and here. There has been only one death in the Gaol this year, as compared with two in 1875.

#### LOCK HOSPITAL.

The admissions into hospital were a little more numerous this year, showing an increase of 34, as compared with 1875, but the type of disease is still decreasing in severity as is shown by the decrease in the length of time the patients are detained in hospital by reference to Table XI. A.

Table B shows the number of women brought under the provisions of the Ordinance, which has slightly increased, there being 241 women in 1875 and 272 in 1876, the number of examinations made increased by 788, there being 1,544 examinations in 1875, and 12,392 in 1876.

Table C and E show the extent of disease among the soldiers, police, and civilians brought to hospital. By these tables it will be seen there is a considerable decrease in the severer form of venereal disease, syphilis, and I am assured that the type of disease in those attacked is for the most part the least severe form of syphilis.

Among the military the number of cases of primary syphilis this year was 21, as compared with 26 in 1875.

The Navy returns 56 cases, as compared with 65 in 1875, but in both years the majority of the cases were contracted elsewhere than in Hongkong. The total number of cases admitted for all causes to the Naval Hospital was 147, of these there were 62 in which the disease was not contracted in Hongkong. In 1875, there were 177 cases and 82 were not contracted in Hongkong. Then it must be remembered that there were a very much greater number of sailors here this year than last, owing to the arrival of the Flying Squadron, and therefore the decrease of the disease is much greater than is made apparent by these figures, owing to the difference in that proportion of the number of men.

Among the police, there were only 2 sufferers from syphilis, as compared with 8 in 1875.

Admitted to the Government Civil Hospital were 16 cases, as compared with 22 in 1875.

So that among the small portion of the community is shown a considerable reduction of disease of an hereditary nature, and this class of case has been steadily diminishing every year. The working of the Ordinance then, as far as they are concerned, must be looked upon as a most decided success.

The number of gonorrhoea cases remains pretty much the same, a little more one year a little less another, and but very few cases proportionate to the number of men. The number of women taken into the Lock Hospital this year suffering from primary syphilis was 34, as compared with 46 in 1875, and the type of disease was of the mildest.

#### HEALTH OF THE COLONY.

There has been a slight increase in the mortality among the European community, the percentage being 2.33 as compared with 2.34 in 1875. The accounts I have given of the Sanitary state of the town of Victoria makes it a matter of wonder that the mortality is so small, not that it should fluctuate in the way it does, increasing a little one year and decreasing the next.

The Meteorological Table shows the greatest rainfall that has occurred during the last eight years, inches 103.35 have fallen. The maximum temperature was as great as any of the past eight years, except 1873, when it was 91 degrees as compared with 90 degrees this year. The minimum temperature was 37 degrees, the lowest it has been in the past eight years, except in 1871, when it was 36 degrees.

#### SANITATION.

Table XIII. shows the work done by the Inspectors of Nuisances, by which it will be seen that the number of summonses is much less than in 1875, but the amounts of fines collected is nearly double. The contractor for scavenging having been heavily fined for the negligent way in which his contract was carried out is the principal cause of the great increase in the amount of the fines.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

PH. B. C. AYRES,  
Colonial Surgeon.

The Hon. H. E. Woodhouse,  
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Government Civil Hospital, Hongkong,  
20th March, 1877.

Sir, I have the honour to forward the Report on the Civil Hospital for 1876, with the usual Tables of Statistics.

The Hospital work is still carried on in the old Hotel d'Europe and the adjoining house. The many objections to a continuous occupation of these buildings for Hospital purposes was alluded to in last year's Report, and in the quarters especially, the defective nature of the accommodation has been markedly apparent. The Superintendent had to go on sick leave in the autumn, the Apothecary suffered more or less, and at the present time the Store-keeper is laid up with fever.

The patients, too, on the ground-floor of the adjoining house have been injuriously affected from the same cause; the fever proving much more intractable than is usual under ordinary circumstances.

Much thought and attention have been bestowed in attempting to obviate the evils arising from the defective condition of the place, but with indifferent success.

The mortality has indeed been lower during the year, but this is partly attributable to the fact that in a number of fatal cases of disease and injury, the patients have preferred to be carried home to die. The total number of admissions during the year was 1,001, of these ten were milder than the year, and died within 24 hours of their admission. Of the 991 treated in hospital, police furnished 410, the remaining 581 being made up of seamen,

private patients, destitutes, and prisoners brought in by the police. The total admissions from the police were fewer by 26 than in 1875, a smaller number having come from the Indian part of the force, viz., 209 instead of 280 in 1875.

The causes of admission were principally affections of the respiratory organs, febrile attacks, and surgical injuries. The Indians, who furnish more than half the total, are especially liable to bronchitic affections in the cold weather, and many of them having suffered from malarious fever in their native country are subject to recurrences of greater or less severity after their arrival in Hongkong.

Table VI. shows the varieties among the patients at large. Fevers, bronchial affections and diarrhoea figure prominently in the list.

The surgical operations are comparatively few in number; the Chinese, who might be expected to furnish a certain proportion, have a prejudice against the use of the knife, and when they become the subjects of severe injury, they choose rather to take their chance at home among their friends than submit to the amputation of a limb.

Several lives might be saved in the course of the year if this prejudice could be overcome, but little is to be hoped for in that direction, as long as countenance is given to the pretensions of the native charlatans.

The mortality shown in Tables IV. and V. was small: only 35 deaths occurring in the twelve months, and of these, 10 cases were brought in moribund, and 3 more died from the effects of privation. One cause of this low death rate has been already remarked upon.

Table VII. shows the number of dead bodies brought for examination during the year. The total is 110, instead of 82 in 1875.

The amount paid into the Treasury on account of paying patients was \$4,744.95. This sum does not include the hospital stoppages for the police, nor the payments by the Board of Trade for the sick seamen; the latter amounting to \$2,046.00.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
C. J. WHARTON, M.D.,  
Superintendent.

Dr. Ph. B. C. Ayres,  
Colonial Surgeon.

#### Police Intelligence.

(Before the Hon. C. May.)

16th April, 1877.

#### A DISOBEYED ORDER.

Tong Acheun, a blacksmith, was charged with having made a disturbance in a house of ill-fame at Square Street. He had paid attention to an inmate therein; but when he went again last evening, he found that he had been supplanted. Nevertheless, he persisted in occupying the room of the "faithless fair." A constable was called, and when he was removed, an iron bar was found near where he was lying. Fined \$2, and to give security in \$10 to keep the peace for six months.

#### A GAMBLER'S HAUNT.

Lee Afat, a hawker, was charged by a Chinese Constable with gambling at the back of the Koshing Theatre. The defendant was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

#### STOLEN GOODS.

Chow Asz, Chow Agre and Chow Afat, blacksmiths, were charged by Mr. J. V. Jesus, a clerk at the Hunghom Dock, with having in their possession a quantity of old iron plates and two pieces of kettles. The complainant stated that from information received he went to the defendants' shop and saw the pieces of kettles outside the shop. The kettles belonged to the Spanish steamer *Fatima*, and the plates were broken off from her. A large quantity of iron plates had been stolen from the premises, recently, and about 500 lbs. iron plates were found in the defendants' shop. J. M. Tarrant, supercargo of the steamer *Patina*, identified the pieces of kettles and iron plates. The 1st defendant said his partner bought the things from the Tai Loi shop, but he could not point out his partner. The 2nd and 3rd defendants said they were in the 1st defendant's employ and did not know anything about the kettles and iron plates. They were discharged, but the 1st defendant was sent to six months' hard labour for receiving stolen goods.

#### THE UNPROTECTED RESERVOIR.

Robert Brown and Noah Blackman, seamen belonging to H. M. S. *Charley*, were charged with defiling the water in the Reservoir at Pok-foe-lum. The defendants said they did not know that the water was that which supplied the people in town. Fined \$2 or 3 days' imprisonment.

#### DISEASED FOWL.

Leung Ayow, a hawker, was charged by P. C. 275 Keng Ahn, with having a quantity of diseased fowl. The defendant said his wife bought the meat from a Hakka woman. The wife admitted this, saying she bought it at 55 cash a cat. She knew it was bad, but she would eat it as she was poor. The case was remanded till 23rd inst., for the Hakka woman to be found.

#### MURDER.

The keeper of the Po Loi Theatre was summoned for keeping the front of the Theatre in a filthy state. Fined \$1.

#### ABSAULT.

Yip Afat, an ex-police man who has retired on a pension, again appeared to answer the charge of assaulting a woman by kicking her. It appeared that the defendant's wife had a quarrel with the woman, and he took the part of the former. Fined \$5.

#### SUSPECTED THEFT.

Sally Clark, a resident in Gago Street, appeared to charge one Cheong Aai, a carpenter, on suspicion of having stolen some pieces of plated ware from a house. She had engaged a servant to do some work in the house and a number of men were sent. The work was finished on the 14th, except a little painting to the stair-case, and the defendant was there early yesterday morning to complete it. After he had gone, the butler reported the loss of the articles, which were all right when the house was looked up on the night of the 14th. The case was remanded for one week, the defendant being admitted to bail in \$50.

#### China.

SHANGHAI.

(News.)

The half-yearly meeting of Shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company was held, yesterday (April, 9th.) The Report showed that, after paying dividends of 11s. 197,618, and placing 11s. 102,459 to reserve, there remain in hand Tls. 756,361 besides the paid-up capital, Tls. 600,000. Out of this sum it was agreed to allot Tls. 100,000 each to Shareholders, Contributors and Reserve, keeping Tls. 456,361 in Working Account. Messrs Lavers, Hart, Bell, Gubbay and Sutherland were re-elected directors for the ensuing year.

An unusual event in natural history occurred at "The Farm," on Saturday morning last. One of Mr. Ferguson's Shanghai-bred Ayshire cows gave birth to two bull calves, weighing together 121 lbs., one being 72 lbs. and the other 49 lbs. somewhat remarkable. Christened after the famous heroine, she was appropriately named "Amelia." She was born in the spring of 1872, having been bred by Mr. W. Lent, and has calved four times, all her offspring being bulls, and she is besides a most prolific milker. Altogether, this speaks well for cattle-breeding in Shanghai.

#### TIENSIN.

April 6th.

I only hear of one item of important or interesting news, viz., the return of the Viceroy Li on the 4th instant. What moves he may propose, are yet unknown. A report is in circulation that a nephew of Governor Li has come up from the south, bringing serious charges to His Excellency in regard to irregularities in the management of the C. M. S. N. Co.'s business. I cannot confirm the rumour, however.

I wrote last week of the memorial tablets in honor of Hai Chang Wu. It may interest you to know that twenty of the literati of Tiensin have preferred charges against his son, before the local official, of irregularities in connection with this ceremony and procession. He is charged—

1.—With having erected a matched before the Luang Ting, thus showing disrespect to the Emperor. Even officials should dismount, and descend from their sedans when passing the door of his palace, and for him to erect a matched, showed very great disrespect.

2.—He put off mourning before the required time had passed.

3.—He caused articles to be carried in the procession which can only be used in connection with Imperial processions.

4.—He permitted Theatricals to be performed in the temple in honor of his father, before the days of mourning for the recent Emperor were ended.

5.—He moved the tablet of a person equally honored with his father, in order to place his father's tablet in a more honorable position.

It is now said the officials decline considering these charges, and the accusers will appeal to Governor Li. I don't know whether any of this will interest your readers, but mention it in illustration of Chinese manners and customs.

Weather warm the last two days.—N. C. D. News.

#### THE FAMINE IN SHANTUNG.

Recent reports from the central districts describe the famine as getting more and more intensified as time goes on. Mr. Richard, writing from Cheung-chow-fu, under date the 29th March, says the district magistrate had informed him that their funds were getting very low, and had requested a share of the remittances by foreigners. "He said the suffering was very great, and that they have not sufficient money to distribute or supply the grain long." "How long?" I asked. "Till about the end of the month," he answered; then the starvation will be very great. When saying this, I must say, his eyes filled at the prospect.

I told him what my idea was, viz., that I should distribute money to those who have pulled down their houses. He said that this was very good, but whatever he has a hand in must be without distinction to all his subjects; and therefore, most truly, what is quite easy for me would be impossible for him. He said, "Last year I gave a little money, and the people crowded here, and said that they were all alike his subjects, and therefore, if he gives to any he must give to all."

To add to all their other misfortunes a fever has broken out, and threatens to ruin a serious course. With regard to Mr. Richard writes, "There is one important thing I have not mentioned, and that is the fever. This has been spreading in every direction, and all our places (that is, houses for orphans and destitute women) have a number of sick ones. In order to stop contagion, I called the *Fan-jen* (i.e., security men on whose recommendation the children had been received) immediately the sickness appeared, and sent the children all away to their friends with daily allowance of money. Two of my superintendents are laid up, besides the native pastor. The fever is of various duration, 10 to 15 or 20 days. Some of the weakest die, most recover." And, again, at a later date, "The fever is apparently, from the few cases I have had time yet to attend to, is what described in some books as famine fever. It is very extensive. I cannot give you any definite statistics, but it threatens to be worse than the famine, for the sick cannot get up from their beds to go for their food great distances. Some families have half or more of them laid up with this. It is most heartrending to hear of the helpless state of the poor in such circumstances. It attacks old and young, men and women, all apparently without distinction. Many get delirious—their finger on long—some die; but, as I said, I do not give accurate statistics yet."—N. C. Daily News.

#### THE INSURRECTION IN JAPAN.

There are fewer reports than hitherto of active engagements, but we are assured that the Imperial forces, though moving slowly, are steadily closing in upon the rebellious district, and have not been dislodged from any important position which they have once occupied. General Kuroda's body has moved northward to Uda, a short distance from the stronghold at Kawajiri, which Saigo has from the beginning striven vigorously to retain. Generals Nodzu and Oyama press upon Kumamoto from the northern side. The insurgents fight, at every opportunity, with great recklessness and desperation, as their opponents readily admit. It is mentioned as an incident of greater or less

importance that Saigo's wife, accompanied by an Amazonian band, is playing the role of Helen Macgregor in the rebel camp. The trial of Oyama, late governor of Kagoshima, continues in this city. He is said mostly to preserve an obstinate silence, breaking it only to declare himself resigned to any fate accorded to him. The Empress and Empress Dowager have sent supplies and lint prepared by themselves to the hospitals attached to the national camps. Several of the Kuwazoku (nobles) are engaged in organizing an ambulance corps. The exchange of old issues of satsu for the new paper money, originally fixed for this year, has been postponed by order of H. E. Okuma Shigenobu, Minister of Finance, until June 1878, the present disorders preventing the complete and effective recall of the obsolete currency.

A telegram from Kioto on the 4th inst. announces that the following report from Lieut.-General Tani, commanding Kumamoto castle, dated the 20th of March, has been received.—"So far we have been successful. The insurgents only number about eight hundred, and for the past day or two we have been engaging only with artillery, as the insurgents do not come close to us but keep at long range distances. The troops of the garrison are firm, and it is impossible for the rebels to force their way into the castle, and fortunately we have plenty provisions. We feel that the result of this war depends upon this garrison. The rebels seem to be waiting for our provisions to give out, but we look to the Imperial forces to come to our aid. It seems that fighting is taking place on the Tawarazaka, for reports of heavy guns frequently reach us. If the enemy of Tawarazaka be beaten the insurgents generally will be in a state of despair. I therefore hope that three battalions will be sent from the coast towards Takahashi with all despatch, as the insurgents do not number many in that quarter. I think it would be well to send men-of-war to Okunagawa and out off the transports of the insurgents."

It is stated by the *Hochi-shinbun* that the insurgents' tactics have undergone a change. Up to the 25th ultimo they rarely attacked; but availed the assaults of the Imperialists. Since that date, however, they have made furious onslaughts upon the troops. The reason for this change is asserted to be shortage of provisions in the rebel camp. Many wounded soldiers are brought to Osaka. All according to an eye-witness of their arrival are hideously hacked, lopped arms and legs, and gaping wounds testifying the sharpness of the swords of the samurai, and the force with which they are wielded. The native papers report some successes on the part of the Imperialists, and say that an army is within three ri of Kawajiri, Saigo's head-quarters.

"News from an undoubted source has been received of an attack on Fukoka on the night of the 28th ulto, or rather at daylight on the 29th, which seems to have been a serious affair, and likely to create a strong diversion in favour of the insurgents. From the few particulars that we have been able to learn, it seems that this important town, which, at the commencement of the outbreak, was made the head-quarters of the Imperialists, was left by them protected by about four hundred policemen only, though it is a large place and a castle town. On the nights of the 27th and 28th ulto, a large band of samurai, the number of which cannot positively be stated, consisting principally of Suga and Aizuki men, though members of many other clans had joined, managed secretly to enter the town. At the same time a steamer succeeded in running in under cover of the darkness, and in landing a number of men. At daylight an attack was made, and after some hard fighting the castle was taken by the samurai. It is reported that the killed and wounded on both sides amounted to over four hundred. Attention had been called to the unprotected state of the place, but it was stated that no danger was apprehended, as Fukoka was so far removed from the actual seat of war."

The *Tokio Times* says with respect to this affair:—"Although it is true that Fukoka, having been left undefended excepting by a feeble garrison, was the scene of a violent disturbance on the 29th of March, in the course of which many buildings were set on fire, the insurrectionary demonstration was quelled without difficulty in a few hours, and the place has ever since, as before, been in possession of the government troops."

#### Quotations.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877.



## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

**HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.**  
Corrected to Saturday, April 14, 1877.  
At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

**Butcher Meat.**

Bacon, English, . . . lb.	450	40
„ Ame. Sugar cured „	300	25

„ Foochow, „	160	14
Beef, tallow and prime cut „	160	15

Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	160	16
Beef Corned,	catty	150	14

" Roast,	"	150	14
" Soup,	"	90	8

"	Scap,	.	.	"	35	14
"	Steak,	.	.	"	150	14

Celery, Chinese, . . . . .	catty	20	—
Celery, English, . . . . .	"	40	30
Colowort, . . . . .	"	30	20
Cucumbers, . . . . .	"	120	—
Chillies, Dried, . . . . .	"	100	—
" Mixed, . . . . .	"	80	70
Curry Staff, English, . . . . .	"	40	30
Egg Plant, . . . . .	"	50	40
Gazleo (bulb) dried, . . . . .	"	40	30
Ginger, . . . . .	"	30	20
Greens, White . . . . .	"	10	—
" Winter course, . . . . .	"	20	15
Green, Sprouts, . . . . .	"	15	10
Green Peas, in shell, old, . . . . .	"	60	50
" young, . . . . .	"	40	30
"Horse Radish," S'hal, . . . . .	"	800	—
Lettuce, Chinese, . . . . .	"	20	—
" English, . . . . .	head	10	—
Mint, . . . . .	bunch	15	10
Mushroom, dried, . . . . .	catty	750	650
Onions, Bombay . . . . .	"	240	230
" Green . . . . .	"	20	—
" English, . . . . .	bunch	10	5
Potatoes, Macao, . . . . .	catty	20	15
" Sweet, . . . . .	"	12	10
Pumpkins, . . . . .	"	20	15
Radishes, . . . . .	doz.	30	20
Scallions, . . . . .	catty	25	20
Shalots, . . . . .	"	35	30
Senamun, . . . . .	"	120	100
Spinach, . . . . .	"	40	30
" Common . . . . .	"	25	20
Squash, bottle . . . . .	"	30	—
Taro (U Tau) . . . . .	"	20	—
Tomatoes, . . . . .	"	60	40
" Turnips, Salt, . . . . .	"	20	15
" English . . . . .	each	15	10
" Chinese . . . . .	catty	15	10
Water Lilly Roots, . . . . .	"	80	—
Water Cress, . . . . .	bunch	20	10
Yams, . . . . .	catty	80	20
<b>Fruits.</b>			
Alouettes, . . . . .	catty	60	50
Apples, Dried . . . . .	"	500	400
" Californian, . . . . .	"	350	180
" Rosa, . . . . .	"	70	60
Bananas, fragrant Puntl, . . . . .	"	40	30
Chestnuts, new, . . . . .	"	100	—
Cocoanuts, . . . . .	each	80	40
Currants, . . . . .	bottle	400	250
" . . . . .	lb.	200	160
Dates, . . . . .	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried, . . . . .	"	500	400
Ground Nuts, . . . . .	catty	40	30
Guavas, . . . . .	"	60	—
Lemons, . . . . .	"	120	100
Lichees, Dried, . . . . .	"	200	180
Loong Ngan, Dried, . . . . .	"	400	200
Locuats, . . . . .	"	40	—
Mangoes, . . . . .	each	100	70
Olives, green, Puntl, . . . . .	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Ooolle) Chang, . . . . .	"	40	30
" Sweet, Sun-weoy, . . . . .	"	250	160
" (Mand.) ooolle, . . . . .	"	100	80
" (Mandarin) . . . . .	"	120	100
" dark-skinned, . . . . .	"	80	80
Papaw, . . . . .	"	150	180
Pears, Nanking, . . . . .	"	160	120
Pears, Chefoo, . . . . .	"	120	100
" Puntl, . . . . .	"	50	40
Pine-apples, Puntl . . . . .	each	60	50
Plantains, common . . . . .	catty	30	20
" fragrant . . . . .	"	40	30
Plums, Dark-red, . . . . .	"	60	50
" Yellow, . . . . .	"	50	40
" Green, . . . . .	"	50	40
Prunes, Dried, . . . . .	bottle	300	250
Pumeloes or Shaddock, each . . . . .	"	80	60
Ralans, Muscatel, . . . . .	bottle	750	600
" . . . . .	lb.	200	150
Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo, catty . . . . .	"	80	70
Sugar Cane, . . . . .	stick	25	20
Tamarinds, . . . . .	catty	60	50
Walnuts, . . . . .	"	110	100
Water Chestnuts, Canton, . . . . .	"	50	40
<b>Miscellaneous.</b>			
Allspice, Chinese, . . . . .	bottle	200	—
" English . . . . .	"	750	500
Berley, . . . . .	plowl	1800	1500
Bran, . . . . .	plowl	1500	1400
Butter, . . . . .	lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel, . . . . .	bottle	750	700
" Lemon, . . . . .	"	750	700
Capers, . . . . .	"	250	220
Charcoal, . . . . .	plowl	1080	1000
Cheese, American, . . . . .	lb.	400	350
Cinnamon, . . . . .	catty	300	250
Citron, . . . . .	"	160	150
Cloves, . . . . .	"	700	500
Cococnut Oil, . . . . .	bottle	180	180
Coffee, . . . . .	lb.	230	220
Curry Powder, . . . . .	bottle	500	250
Shiwood, . . . . .	plowl	400	350
Flour, . . . . .	catty	40	30
Gram, . . . . .	plowl	3000	2750
Linglase, . . . . .	pkge.	750	—
Lamp Oil, . . . . .	catty	80	80
Macaroni, . . . . .	box	1000	750
Miso, . . . . .	catty	750	—
Mango Chutney, . . . . .	bottle	500	300
Mustard, . . . . .	"	150	150
Nutmegs, . . . . .	each	10	8
Olives, . . . . .	bottle	250	200
Paddy, . . . . .	plowl	1500	1300
Pearl Barley, . . . . .	bottle	250	180
Pepper (whole) . . . . .	catty	270	220
" (ground) . . . . .	bottle	250	200
Pickles, . . . . .	"	200	160
W. QUINCY, Acting Inspector of Markets.			
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